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Scandinavian Society, Rev. Frederick Lynch, extended an invitation to the ministers to have part in a reception in their honor in the same afternoon. They have graciously accepted the invitation and a fitting program will be arranged for the occasion.

COMMITTEE OF WOMEN.

Mrs. Charles E. Hughes has consented to act as Chairman of a strong committee of women which the Peace Society is forming. The committee will act in connection with the various functions the Society will foster, and will be divided into sub-committees on hospitality, meetings, membership, etc.

EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS.

Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead of Boston will speak in New York during the last three weeks of February under the auspices of the Society. Miss Dutton is arranging the meetings and the time of the speaker promises to be fully occupied. The parlors where Mrs. Mead made addresses last year are opening to her again with enthusiasm, and others besides. She will also make addresses in schools and churches, and will speak several times before large groups of children.

The addresses by Mrs. Mead are but one of three lines of propaganda that the New York Society is carrying on from the platform this winter. On January 24 its speakers will give addresses in four churches, and on the 31st in as many more. Meetings with the churches are already arranged reaching into May.

Perhaps the thing that has interested the Society most, however, both because of its novelty and success, is a series of meetings that have been arranged in the regular political clubs of the city — Republican, Democratic and Socialist. Three of these have been held during the past week, one in a Tammany and two in Republican organizations. Our speakers have reached five hundred men in these three meetings. One club had among its listeners the son of a leading Secretary at Washington, and judges and men of prominence and political power were present on each occasion in addition to the rank and file who do the voting. The interest was intense on each occasion; questions were asked, and the discussion was taken up and carried on, sometimes to a late hour. Two of the three clubs asked for another address on the same subject. The remarks of the Tammany leader on the theme to the men of his club were eminently sane and frequently became eloquent. These political club addresses continue throughout the winter.

New Books.

NAVAL ADMINISTRATION AND WARFARE. By Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1908. Cloth, 409 pages. Price, \$1.50.

In this volume Captain Mahan, the ablest living defender of the waning system of brute force, republishes some recent essays written by his vigorously combative pen. They are, however, of interest to naval officers and others interested in the promotion of a fighting navy rather than to the general reader, who cares more for the moral aspects of war and peace than for the technique of tactics and strategy. Some of the topics treated are national, others international, in their scope. To the first class

belong articles on the Navy Department, the objects of the Naval War College, the Pacific cruise of the battleship fleet and the Monroe Doctrine. To the latter class belong essays on the Russo-Japanese war. Two articles are in a class by themselves, "Subordination in Historical Treatment" and "The Strength of Nelson." The latter has about it more human interest than any of the others, and shows that Captain Mahan has quite as much talent for biographical writing as for controversy. A worshipper of Nelson, Captain Mahan brings out with a spirit of affection traits of the Admiral's character that are not generally known. The military success of Nelson was due, Captain Mahan says, not only to his skill, but to his conciliatory disposition and his trust. He could make men work together. He showed his confidence in them. The oft-quoted words, "England expects every man to do his duty," were originally signalled, "Nelson *confides* that every man will do his duty."

THE MAN WHO ENDED WAR. By Hollis Godfrey. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Cloth, 301 pages. Price, \$1.50.

"The Man Who Ended War" was a man who went around in a submarine, mysteriously destroying war vessels by a newly invented process, which dissolved the steel and iron and about everything else on a ship except its crockery. Pieces of the crockery that went down with a war vessel were the means of helping to identify it by an enterprising diver who, as he made his investigations in the ocean depths, had come upon the bodies of the officers and crew. At one time, shortly after the disappearance of a vessel, "the man who ended war" was himself seen in the pilot house of the submarine in which he did his secret work. The application of this wonderful invention to the proud fleets of England and Germany at the opening of an engagement in a supposed war between those powers, resulting in the annihilation of many of their best battleships, startled the world and brought about a special Hague Conference on armaments. This Conference, more fortunate than either the first or the second Hague Conference in dealing with this difficult question, drew up an agreement for disarmament in which even Emperor William, casting aside all his traditional doubts and prejudices, was glad to join. The book, which attempts the solution of the war problem along impossible lines, as did not Frank Stockton in "The Great War Syndicate," has not the humanitarian value of either "Lay Down Your Arms" or "Peter Moor's Journey to Southwest Africa," but it has its place in the literature of peace and war of the time. It is a light, cheery, ingenious attempt to deal with a problem that is beginning to receive attention everywhere from thinking people. There is a little romance attached to the story to make it accord with the current idea of a novel. The scene of the book, though chiefly laid on the shores of England, includes other countries.

BETWEEN TWO REBELLIONS. By Asenath Carver Coolidge, Watertown, N. Y. The Hungerford: Holbrook Co. 1909. Cloth, 222 pages. Price, \$1.00

Everything that is done to expose the evils of war helps along the cause of peace. It does not matter whether these evils are dealt with in lectures or stories.